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Metals.

923. *Chromite.*—Restrictions regarding export of Chrome Ore continued except in cases of certain low grade ore. No fresh licenses and leases for exploitation was granted.

924. The Board of Mineral Development produced a quantity of 4,038 tons of Chromite, valued at Rs. 1,46,240.

Gold and Silver.

Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings

925. The following statement shows the quantities of fine gold and silver produced by the three K.G.F. mines and their value were:—

	Gold		Silver	
	Grams	Rs.	Grams	Rs.
Mysore Mines ...	13,20,652	1,38,12,000	93 973	15,000
Champion Reef Mines ..	15,72,461	1.64.00,000	1.14,622	20,000
Nandydroog Mines ...	17,66,841	1,84,88,000	1.30 072	22,000
	46,59,954	4,87,00,000	3,38,667	57,000
ii) Hatti Gold Mines ...	4,94,478·1	50,36,414.77	88,741,2	5,495.53

926. *Iron Ore.*—The total quantity of iron ore produced during the year amounted to 10,55,639 tons. Of this, a quantity of 1,18,285 tons of ore, valued at Rs. 12,65,650 was worked by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati and directly used in the blast furnace. The remaining quantity of 9,37,354 tons of ore was entirely exported outside India.

927. *Building Materials*--From the granite quarries under the control of the Department, there was a production of 33,12,262 C.ft. of the material during the year, valued at Rs. 5,98,462.

928. As against the total grant of Rs. 90,000 sanctioned for the first scheme, a sum of Rs. 83,185-78 was spent during the year. While on the second scheme sanction was accorded for an estimated cost of Rs. 2,12,000 for a period of 2 years in the first instant. Of this amount a sum of Rs. 1,08,500 was provided for the year, a sum of Rs. 63,377 was spent during the year.

929. An area of about 450 square miles, comprising parts of Shimoga, South Canara and North Kanara Districts were surveyed during the field season of the year.

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engaged in the preparation and supply of cross breed silkworm seed. The production of cross breed disease free layings in Government and Aided Grainages was 421·25 lakhs. The prices of reeling cocoons were not steady as there was fluctuation in the prices of silk. The prices of cross-breed cocoons ranged from Rs. 1-06 to Rs. 2-62.

Sericultural Education.

948. The Sericultural Training School continued to work at Channapatna. The 35 candidates admitted for the training, completed their training during the year. The All India Sericultural Training Institute opened by the Central Silk Board at Mysore, trained 4 graduates out of 7 selected by Government. The Training Centres in practical Sericulture, *viz.*, Mulberry cultivation, Silk Worm Rearing and Grainage technique attached to the Central Farms at Channapatna, Kolar, Sidlaghatta, Mysore, Mugur, Mangala, Kollegal, Kudige and Belgaum, imparted training to these selected candidates. The object was to enable them to take up to this industry on modern and scientific lines.

Propaganda.

949. There were 108 (111) propaganda outposts during the year. The propaganda staff continued to carry on extension work on different aspects of the industry. The work of the staff was to arrange for the timely supply of silk worm seed, to inspect mulberry gardens and silk worm rearings, to render technical guidance to silk worm rearers, to collect sericultural statistics, to advise the sericulturists regarding the application of manure to the mulberry gardens and to advise the silk worm rearers regarding measures to prevent occurence of disease to silk worms.

Assistance to Sericulturists

950. Assistance was rendered by way of supply of green mulberry cuttings and mulberry saplings and graft mulberry saplings free of cost, financial subsidy for sinking of wells, supply of Chandrikes free of cost, supply of Foreign Race disease free layings free of cost, subsidy for planting mulberry gardens (Coorg area), supply of Cross-breed disease-free layings free of cost (Belgaum area only) and free technical guidance at every stage by the Department.

Seed Legislation.

951. The Mysore Silk Worm Seed and Cocoon (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1959, was introduced. The entire supply of silk worm

seed was done only by the Government agencies *viz.*, the Government Grainages. A quantity of 2,93,346 lbs of reeling cocoons was transacted and a sum of Rs. 4,624-87 was collected as Market fee as against a sum of Rs. 4,495-15 during the previous year.

952. *Silk Conditioning and Testing House, Bangalore* :—The Silk Conditioning and Testing House, continued to work during the year. Six hundred and twenty three samples of raw silk (1,267), received mostly from Government Filatures were tested. A few samples were also received from private filatures and silk merchants.

Work of Filatures in the State.

953. *Government Silk Filature, Kanakapura* :—The filature worked with an installed capacity of 200 basins during the year. It worked 36,213 basin days which works out to roughly 113 basins per day. A total quantity of 4,72,092-8 lbs., of cocoons was purchased during the year at rates ranging from Rs. 1-75 to 2-32 per lb. The factory produced a quantity of 24,382 lbs. of charka and Dupion Silk. Eleven thousand, seven hundred and seventy eight lbs. of silk and 20,500 lbs. of silk waste comprising of I and II Grade were sold during the year at an average rate of Rs. 4-45 and Rs. 4-45 per lb respectively. The factory during the year had labour strength of 392. The Weaving Section of the factory continued to work with 10 handlooms working. The average sale of fabrics per month amounted to Rs. 1,000.

954. By the introduction of the Incentive Bonus Scheme, the production per basin which was 8.6 ozs., at the commencement of the year, raised gradually to 13·6 to 14 ozs., per basin at the close of the year.

955. *Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal* :—The filature worked with an installed capacity of 320 basins. A quantity of 7,10,251 lbs. of cocoons was received as against 7,99,553 lbs. during the previous year. A total quantity of 37,732 lbs. of silk of different varieties was produced consuming a quantity of 7,30,889 lbs. of cocoons. The filature produced a quantity of 30,913 lbs. of Thrown Silk. A quantity of 44,104 lbs. of silk was sold as against 29,190 lbs. A quantity of 7,835 yards of fabrics was produced and a quantity of 4,249 yards of fabrics was sold. The production of silk waste was 58,510 lbs. The sale of silk during

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the year was satisfactory when compared to that of last year.

956. *Government Silk Filatures, Mysore* :—The installed capacity was 674 and effective number of basins was 396. The Filatures produced 71,320 lbs. of silk by consuming a quantity of 13,71,411 lbs. of cocoons as against 70,015 lbs. by consuming 13,26,051 lbs. during the previous year. Besides a quantity of 3,570 (2,951) lbs. of Dupion Silk was produced. The filatures sold 81,103 lbs. of raw silk at an average rate of Rs. 38-25 per lb. as against 46,562 lbs. at an average rate of Rs. 35-90 during the previous year. Three units of the twisting machines with 360 spindles continued to work. In addition 10 handlooms and one powerloom continued to work in the Weaving Section attached. The filatures had on its roll 1,278 workers at the end of the year.

957. *Private Filatures* :—The only private filature that worked during the year was Kisan Silk Industries, Malur. The factory is reported to have produced 9,215 lbs. of silk, during the year.

Development Schemes.

958. The Department of Sericulture had 28 Schemes during the year under several sectors for the Development of the Sericulture Industry included under the II Five Year Plan. The ceiling fixed for the year 1959-60 was Rs. 20 lakhs comprising Subsidy and Loan from the Centre, besides State's share of expenditure.

959. A total sum of Rs. 10,21,135 has been spent (provisional figure) bringing the total amount of money spent till the end of the 4th year of the II Five-Year Plan to Rs. 52,50,261 (out of the total number of 28 schemes two were entirely financed by the State Government and the rest had assistance either in the form of loan or grant from the Government of India through the Central Silk Board).

960. *Work done by the Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks during the year:—*

1.	No. of Blocks where Sericulture Industry was practiced	22
2.	Area under mulberry covered in the Block Area ...	94,867 Acres
3.	Area under Graft Plantation ...	185 „
4.	No. of Sericultral Villages ...	1,472 „

5.	No. of Sericultural Families		... 43,000 Acres	
6.	Estimated requirement of layings		... 500 Lakhs	
7.	Supply of Layings—Examined			
	(1) Foreign Race	... 4.00		
	(2) Mysore Race	... 18.00		
	(3) Cross Breed	... 277.00	300 Lakhs	
	Unexamined		... 200 ,,	
8.	Supply of Mulberry Grafts		... 1,05,000 Nos.	
9.	Estimated production of—			
	(1) Reeling Cocoons		... 200 Lbs	
	(2) Seed Cocoons (in nos.) Foreign Race	40		
	Mysore Race	270	310 Nos.	
	(3) Silk in lbs. ...		... 10 Lakhs	
	(4) Silk waste in lbs. ...		... 5 ,,	
10.	No. of wells for which subsidy and loan sanctioned ...		... 98	
11.	Supply of Chandrikes . .		... 2,065	
12.	No. of cocoons Markets		... 7	
13.	Replacement of country charkas		... 390	
14.	Training of candidates including those deputed by Blocks ...		... 14	
15.	Starting of Chawki Rearing Centre		... 1	
16.	Other Schemes—Demonstration Graft Plots ...		... 3	

961. The experiment on "Nutrition on Silkworm" which was conducted at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, with the financial assistance of the Central Silk Board, Bombay, was discontinued. It was proposed to continue the experiment on Silkworm Nutrition in the Central Sericultural Research Institute immediately the Chemistry section was started. Only two sections namely the Sericultural and Botanical Sections continued to work. The Central Sericultural Research Institute, Channapatna.

962. The work of expanding and improving the new mulberry garden attached to the Institute was taken up and the total planted area at the end of the year stood at one acre and 23 guntas. Selected varieties of local mulberry, Japanese grafts and the local mulberry raised out of seedlings were planted. The work of extending the area under mulberry in the Kempikatte garden was also continued and the total area under mulberry at the end of the year stood at 7-31 acres. The total area of the mulberry garden under the control of the Institute during the year was 13 38 acres.

963. A total quantity of about 62,400 lbs. of leaves was made available in the gradens attached to the Institute.

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Of this, a quantity of 35,000 lbs. was made use of for conducting experimental rearings in the Institute, a quantity of 8,700 lbs. was issued for the use of rearings at the Government Silk Farm, Channapatna, a quantity of about 9,000 lbs. which was surplus, was sold to private sericulturists and a quantity of about 9,700 lbs. was rejected as unfit for rearing purposes and was converted as compost manure.

Publications

964. Scientific papers on some of the aspects of research and experimental work were contributed to the Technical Development Committee meeting of the Central Silk Board, which held its sessions at Mysore in November 1959.

965. *Finance:*—The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 1,14,406-09.

966. *The Sericultural Training School, Channapatna:*- The School which was under the administrative control of the Department till 5th January 1960, was transferred to the control of the Institute.

967. At the beginning of the year 10 graduate and 21 S.S.L.C. candidates completed a course of nine months' training.

968. Government sanctioned filature training for a period of 3 months with stipend to the 22 graduates of the first and second batches who completed their training in the three filatures at Kanakapura, Kollegal and Mysore.

969. Government sanctioned training of another batch of 10 graduates with a stipend of Rs. 40 per month each for a period of one year at the All India Sericultural Training Institute, Mysore. Only four sought admission in October 1959.

970. *Finance of the Department:*—The expenditure on the Department was Rs. 27·47 lakhs (General Sericulture and Development Schemes) as against Rs. 16·92 lakhs during the previous year. There was a total receipt of Rs. 4·51 lakhs during the year as against Rs. 4·46 lakhs in the previous year.

(xiv) Labour

971. The Commissioner of Labour continued to be the Registrar of Trade Unions, Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Chief Conciliation Officer in the State,